

SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE,
Volume V. Number 108.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1885.

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC
Volume XXXI. Number 52.

OWEN BROTHERS.

Indications.
WASHINGTON, March 26.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Fair weather, followed in Ohio Valley by local rains; warmer weather, winds shifting to westerly in Ohio Valley; variable winds, generally easterly in Tennessee, falling barometer.

The Here

—AND—

THE COMING.

It's the time of year for changes of all sorts.

From heavy to light weight overcoats, heavy to light weight suits, heavy to medium or light weight underwear.

It's the time too, to buy with your eyes wide open.

There's been many changes in values within the past few months, favorable to consumers.

It's no secret. Clothing is CHEAP, cheaper than ever known before. A dollar nearly equals two of a year ago. We're buying materials and making every day. We ought to know our business. We ought to know what clothing is worth, if we don't.

Our spring stock is arriving; we're piling up the goods on expectation. We expect to double the business of last year.

Just come, lot 7449. Fine Dark Gray Worsted spring weight overcoats, shapely, well trimmed, well made, but no better than we sold a year ago at \$15. Our this spring price \$11. The same material make and finish in youth's sizes \$10. Lot 7457, beautiful shade fine Brown Cordscrew Worsted in men's sizes \$10, in youth's \$9. Others on the way from our factory at more, some less.

You don't expect much of an overcoat for ten dollars, but you will when you see. You'll be surprised.

Our separate pant stock is crowding us for space, fairly cracking the shelves with weight. Our idea is to change them rapidly. We mark accordingly, and send out into the world of consumption such garments at such prices as no house not a manufacturer, can match within from 25 to 40 per cent.

To Measure.

Our superior facilities for furnishing your finer wares reaches into made to order suits, overcoats and separate pants.

Almost every express adds to our line of samples later designs. Expect to find here what others tell you are too good for this market.

OWEN BROTHERS

Springfield's Only One Price

Clothing.

PIANOS.

BEHNING

These renowned pianos are kept in all styles at the Arcade Piano and Organ House. Some new styles just arriving for spring trade.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

We Have Some Rare Bargains

R. F. BRANDOM & CO.,
74 ARCADE,
Springfield, Ohio.

WAR.

The Lion of England Getting Ready
For a Conflict With the
Russian Bear.

The Queen Sends a Message to
Parliament Ordering Out the
"Reserve Military."

Reserve Military Called Out.

LONDON, March 26.—The Queen has just sent a message to the House of Commons calling out the reserve military for permanent service.

LONDON, March 26.—At Aldershot orders have been received providing for the raising of 15,000 troops for India. One battery of horse artillery proceeds from Woolwich to India.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—10:45 a. m.—The wheat market has been very active and excited, with widely fluctuating prices, owing to the conflicting character of foreign news. May wheat opened at \$2.45, as a result of an announcement of another decline in English consols, but soon weakened under a report that British money market had become firmer; prices fell off to 80 1/2 for May, and has since rallied to 81 1/2. Other markets have followed in sympathy, but within narrower gauge. May corn is quoted at 42 1/2; May oats at 31 1/2; May pork at \$12.05, and May lard at \$6.87 1/2.

CHICAGO, March 26.—2 p. m.—The markets were full of excitement to the close, owing to the advance in cereals. About 11 o'clock the wheat market broke off short, May selling at 80 1/2, but on rumor that the Queen had called out the reserve quickly advanced to 81 1/2, followed by fluctuation, but continued strong and closed a shade under the best prices yesterday.

Fire at the Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—A fire broke out early this morning in Montgomery's cooper shop, Ohio penitentiary building, and the contents were entirely consumed. Loss on machinery and stock, \$12,000 to \$15,000; about two-thirds covered by insurance. Seventy hundred and fifty thousand cigars, on which the State had an attachment of \$7,000, were consumed; insurance on same \$4,000. Loss on cigars, \$15,000 to \$20,000. The State will lose on the building about \$10,000.

War Preparations.

LONDON, March 26.—War preparations are on foot. Orders have been sent to armories throughout the Kingdom to return immediately to the Tower of London all Martini-Heery rifles, which they have in stock. The object is that they be inspected and dispatched to India. Fourteen thousand rifles are now at Portsmouth and will be forwarded to India tomorrow.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth directing that the composite sloop Cormorant be made ready for use.

French Cause of Complaint Against England.

PARIS, March 26.—La Justice states that there is good authority for saying that an English firm in Birmingham has made during the past six months \$6,000,000 worth of cartridges for China and consigned them to a German officer in active service under the Pekin Government.

General Grant Still Better.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Fred Grant says that his father rested well last night; did not sleep much but looks quite well today and has eaten well. He has no pain or uneasiness and will, no doubt, be out this afternoon for a drive.

Gladstone Makes an Announcement.

LONDON, March 26.—Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Russians had advanced nearer to Peking than Puli-Katam, which is eighty miles distant from Peking.

The Army Resources and the Militia Called Out.

LONDON, March 26.—In accordance with the Queen's message the war office has called out army reserves and the militia.

The Duke Heard From.

BOMBAY, March 26.—The Duke of Connaught has obtained leave to remain in India, in the event of a failure of the Anglo-Russian negotiations concerning Afghanistan.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—HOUSE.—When the House convened it was known that the Supreme Court had decided the Columbus "ripper" bill unconstitutional, and its Democratic friends were unhappy. As soon as the House was called to order Mr. Littler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the late departed "ripper" bill, this House do now adjourn, and the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to place the flags over the Capitol at half mast, with Senator Levering's permission.

The offering of the resolution was enough. It didn't need to be voted on.

Allen O. Myers modified his "ripper" bill and introduced it again.

SENATE.—The Senate passed Mr. Levering's bill providing that all executions be hereafter performed in the Ohio penitentiary before sunrise. The bill provides that the sheriff of the county in which the prisoner is convicted shall execute the death penalty and receive the same fees as now provided; that as soon as the prisoner is sentenced to be hanged he shall be taken to the penitentiary and kept there until the execution. A permanent scaffold is to be erected within the penitentiary walls.

The Governor has nominated Hamilton W. Pierson, of Lucas county, an ex-Presbyterian minister, as State Librarian.

Four Ballots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—In joint session 104 answered to roll call. Senator Streeter explained that he proposed to take back what he said about everyday. MacMillan did not vote. Logan 100, Washburn 1; on second ballot Logan received 101; third ballot Washburn received 100; fourth ballot Logan 1. Adjourned.

Nomination for Mayor.

St. Louis, March 26.—The Democratic city convention after an all night session, on the 18th ballot, nominated David R. Francis, ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange, as Mayor and 9:35 a. m. adjourned until tomorrow. The Republican city convention, anti-Foley faction, assembled this morning at 10:30.

American and French Vessels Wrecked—Seventeen Lives Lost.

LONDON, March 26.—Admiral from Tamsic state that a disastrous hurricane visited the east coast of Madagascar bay on the 15th. The American bark Sarah Hobart and the French steamer Oise and Amgo were wrecked and seventeen persons lost.

Sentence Changed.

St. Louis, March 26.—Charles Rose, negro, was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary today in the criminal court for the murder of John Ingram. He was previously sentenced to be hanged.

Loss by Fire.

St. Louis, March 26.—Losses on Haydock's factory, burned last night, were \$30,000. On stock, insurance, \$29,500; on building, \$20,000, insurance \$10,000; insurance on Temperance Hall, \$7,500.

NEWS NOTES.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, by a vote of 3 to 2, on Wednesday, pronounced the bill to reconstruct Columbus, called the "ripper" bill, unconstitutional.

The Fairbanks cannery company of Chicago has an order to ship 4,000,000 pounds of canned cooked beef to the British war department.

At Sewickley, Pa., Wednesday afternoon, two well diggers named Andrew Pearce and S. Saunders were suffocated by gas. They had just put off a heavy blast, and Pearce started to the bottom to see the effect, when he overcame, Saunders went to his assistance and was also suffocated.

Her Sennenthal, the Au trian actor, left New York for Vienna Wednesday.

Henry Miller committed suicide in Cincinnati by hanging himself in his room.

The postoffice at Celina, O., was robbed of money and stamps to the amount of \$600.

W. Headley, formerly of Cincinnati, was arrested at Cairo, Ill., with forged checks in his possession.

A fire in Port Huron, Mich., destroyed the building occupied by the Sunday Commercial. Loss, \$40,000.

Milton Buckner, the desperado who murdered D. Hodgkins, at Campbellsville, Ky., a year ago, was arrested.

The Toledo, Columbus and Southern Railroad Company, of Toledo, incorporated with a capital stock of \$800,000.

George Hunter, charged with killing Gertrude Phillips, at New Lisbon, O., was convicted of murder in the second degree.

The authorities of Lexington, Ky., are making vigorous efforts for the suppression of the illegal sale of liquor by unlicensed grocers.

Two farmers, named Fleichman and Scherndiel, met near Stewartsville, Ind. A desperate fight ensued, in which both received fatal injuries.

General Hatch has been ordered to Oklahoma Territory to destroy the ranches of cattle men who refuse to remove at the order of the Interior Department of the Government.

Attorney General Garland has announced an opinion that salted meats which are exported with the benefit of a drawback of duties on foreign salt, used in curing meats, are entitled to be reimported duty free upon reimportation of the drawback.

A fire in St. Louis destroyed the carriage factory of D. W. Haydock and the old Congressional church. Loss \$75,000. Two firemen were fatally injured. The fire was still raging at midnight Wednesday, threatening a number of other buildings.

The music hall and St. Louis Roman Catholic church, Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. By the burning of music hall the McColl opera company lost a large part of its wardrobe. One man fell from the roof of the church and was instantly killed.

A lady named Mrs. Ireland reported to the District Attorney of New York that her husband had been enticed into Canada and then arrested by an English detective as a deserter from the British army. He took out naturalization papers in New York about 1876, having deserted from the garrison at Ayr, Scotland. The matter is referred to Secretary of State Bayard.

Amusements.

Miss Ada Gray will be greeted by a large audience on her appearance in "East Lynne" at Black's tonight, the box sheet showing an unusual number of seats taken.

Tomorrow evening "7-30" will be presented at the Grand, and will be repeated on Saturday, matinee and evening. The matinee prices will be children 20 cents, adults 35 cents. The whole play bubbles over with fun, is sparkling in dialogue and so crowded with laughable situations that it keeps the audience in a roar of laughter.

On the opening of the box sheet this morning there was a rush for seats for the Emma Abbott opera at Black's next Monday, indicating that Miss Abbott, always a favorite here, has lost none of her popularity in Springfield.

Ward Canvases.

The word was passed around among the boys yesterday and the Second Ward Democratic caucus held last evening quietly and snugly in Squire Jacob January's office, not half the Democratic voters even in the ward knowing anything about it. Will Davis was chairman. Axel B. Smith was nominated for Council and J. T. Ridgley for School Board; both chronic and standing candidates for the respective positions. Edwards, Republican nominee for Assessor, was endorsed.

Eight ward Republicans should remember their caucus at the County Clerk's office this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN EGYPT.

Arabs Make a Desperate Charge
On the English But Are Repulsed With a Loss of 1,000 Killed.

The Movement Toward Tammam Progressing.

A Battle.

SUAKIM, March 26.—A convoy of Grenadier Guards under Commanding General Graham accompanied the Shropshire, Surrey and Sikes (Indian) regiments this morning on their departure for Tammam as far as Neil's Zereba. The Arabs recklessly charged upon this with such impetuosity that they got within 20 yards of it, but were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 killed.

Mr. James Dalie has secured the contract for the new Spangenberg block to be erected on Market street just south of Washington. The work of tearing down the old buildings will begin next Monday. As the contract amounts to \$9,000, Jim will probably be willing to "set 'em up" to all his many friends for the next few days.

Margaret Gorman, daughter of Boss Gorman, who lives out on the old Clifton road, died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting in her chair. Her death was unexpected, as she was thought to be getting better. Funeral on Saturday, burial at Ferncliff.

The New York Sun blazes away at the Globe-Republic for printing it "chief," instead of *chef d'oeuvre*, just as though the funny fellows who fraternize with Dana's cat never heard of typographical errors. The word was correctly written in the manuscript.

Officer Record filed an affidavit this afternoon against Charley Landon, who drives team for George Bailey, for abusing his horse. The affidavit was made at the instance of several citizens who saw Landon beating his horse unmercifully.

The costumes worn in the opera of "Wignon" by the members of the Abbott company are among the costliest and most elegant worn on the stage.

W. V. B. Topping, of St. Louis, arrived at the Lagonda House last night, but departed again this morning without giving his many friends a call.

Ed. F. Peck, of Indianapolis, is at the Lagonda House.

Grant's Freedom From Profanity.

In a recent conversation with Carp, the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, Mr. Markland, who was the head of the mail service of Grant's army, said Gen. Grant never swore, and in his long connection with him have never heard him utter a profane word. I have been with him on many occasions in which perhaps the use of profanity would have been pardonable. I have heard him tell in social circles stories in which oaths have been used, but in relating them he would not quote the oaths. He was free from unkind expressions toward his fellowmen than anyone I have ever known. And the chief misfortune of his life have arisen from his misplaced confidence in his fellowman. Speaking of his profanity, I remember two occasions on which Grant should have sworn. I have heard him swear, but he would not. One was while we were at Young's Point, with headquarters on the steamboat Magnolia. Two of the staff officers had been sent north under orders, leaving their rooms on the boat vacant. Gen. Grant invited two officers to leave one night and room for them. During the consultation a violent rain-storm came up, and Gen. Grant asked these officers to remain on board over night, saying that he had two rooms, and that it would be more pleasant for them to stay there than to go to their camp in the storm. The time for retiring arrived, and the officers were shown to their rooms. When the doors were opened, however, it was found that the beds were occupied by the colored servants of the officers who were absent. Gen. Grant was very angry, but his indignation did not find vent in profanity. He ordered the servants out on shore into the rain, and in a short time, his indignation having cooled, he sent an order to the boat. At another time, after having performed his morning ablutions, he left his false teeth in the wash-basin. His time for retiring arrived, and the right hand emptied the contents into the river, and for the time Gen. Grant was toothless. But his amiability developed itself even here. He said to the servant: "You have put me in a very embarrassing position, but you did not intend to do it," and that was all.

Prefering His Own Hora.

At a popular boarding house in Winter street many years ago sojourned a bachelor gentleman of cultivation and propensities, and was known to all as one of the agreeable habits. He would, while sitting either at the breakfast, dinner or tea table, deliberately draw forth his old-fashioned bandana handkerchief, and applying it to his proboscis, produce a noise which would overwhelm the sound of an ordinary fish-tossing in putting the room to rights. It was a great annoyance to his fellow-boarders, and as he appeared insensible to the disagreeable results of his performances, it was resolved to give him a gentle hint that the company had heard enough. One morning a small but nicely-furnished tin horn, with a note attached, was discovered on his plate. All the boarders were in a state of expectancy. In walked the gentleman, seated himself, and apparently surprised, inspected the horn and then read the note. The effect was magical. He rushed from the table to his room, and in the course of the day bade farewell to the house. The note was a suggestion that, for variety's sake, he would adopt the little horn for table performances.—Boston Budget.

READING FOR CHILDREN.

The Necessity for Good Literature.

Radical exception will be taken by thoughtful and considerate parents, and by instructors of children generally, says the Providence Journal to the Rev. James H. Applebee's suggestion that boys should be allowed to read almost anything they came across. "Untold injury to youthful minds will result, as it has time and again resulted, from the pursuit of any such unwise and dangerous course. The lecturer's point as to the strength and necessity of individual judgment, and that one must decide for himself as to the good and bad in reading, is intrinsically correct, but it is not safely applicable to the undisciplined mind.

The average school-boy is not capable of always separating the good from the bad, either in the "so-called novel" or in any other volume. His peculiarly impressionable mind will become contaminated, if it be not prudently protected. Not to speak of the youthful crimes committed and the downward careers begun, by perusal of the pernicious "trash" literature of to-day, of which lamentable fact evidence so frequently and alarmingly crops out—there is to be mentioned the importance of keeping away from youthful readers the sensational, trashy, sickly sentimental and unreal stories of less pronounced criminality, but of no less pernicious and far more subtle influence in destroying legitimate ambition and noble sentiment, and in imparting unreal views of life which lead only to disappointment and discouragement when the actual struggle for existence begins.

No, we can not safely allow our children to be omnivorous readers. A bad book may only "have its day," and go down to oblivion in general condemnation, but in its shortest day it may sow in some innocent child's life the seeds of ruin. There must be, by parents and teachers, a careful, thoughtful, specially considerate and constant censorship over the reading of children during the training period of life, not only to keep them away from bad books, but to place before them good books. And this censorship is not to be conspicuous by authority, or to savar at all of compulsion; it will be a failure if it suggests any such impression to the child. It must succeed by arousing the child's attention and interest; by showing that there is an abundance of wholesome and instructive books which are at the same time attractive and entertaining.

It was but a short time ago that we referred in these columns to the work which is now so successfully doing in several of the public schools of Providence, in the active direction by the teacher of the outside home and general reading of the pupils. This policy has been pursued in this city for several years past, and is not only of marked benefit in its positive influence upon youthful character, but, as proved by specific observation, has been found especially and incalculably valuable in counteracting the attractiveness and influence of the pernicious literature which is so widely broadcast and apparently without protest in so many respectable communities to-day.

The trouble is that there is not among parents and teachers, as a rule, sufficient attention given to the vital question of what the children are reading. It is astonishing to find a man of intelligence and experience, and more than all, a public lecturer, advising in the face of all the dangers in literature that beset the innocent and easily impressionable minds of youth, that "one should be allowed to be 'omnivorous readers,' trusting to their innate virtues to choose the good and reject the bad. But we are confident that none who care for the future of the rising generation will endorse, preach or practice any such dangerous philosophy.

Jim Keene.

One of the most recent as well as most impressive wrecks of speculation, writes a New York correspondent to the Troy Times, is found in Jim Keene, who is one of the poor devils of Wall street. A few years ago his name was paragoned among the most successful of modern money kings, but to-day if his debts were paid he has hardly enough left to buy him a dinner. His career has been one of sudden and surprising change, and is peculiarly illustrative of what is commonly called good luck and bad luck. His early success turned his head and he thought he could not make a mistake, but he learned at last that it was just as easy to lose money as to make it, and in fact a little easier.

Keene began in California as a school-teacher, but soon turned speculator and made an immense fortune. Then he came to this city and created a sensation by his bold movements. He has operated in opium, pork, gas, mines, horses, grain, and stock, and is now ready to take in whatever might be offered. He was the brains of the famous corner in wheat in 1879, and, indeed, that was a lucky year for him in more than one operation. Some of our readers may remember the tremendous bull movement in Lake Shore which marked the time referred to, and thus brought out the exclamation of Uncle Rufus Hatch: "I did intend to go into Lake Shore along with Jim Keene." Uncle Rufus, however, got left, while Jim piled up his profits to a degree that made Wall street stare.

That year was his palmy time. He then had his villa at Newport worth \$200,000, and also a fine house in town, and he kept a racing stable in England in addition to his splendid set of horses at home. "Foxhall" and "Spendrith" gave him prominence in British sporting circles and bore off some of the prizes, though at a heavy expense. His luck seemed to extend as far as he reached. He thought he could crush Jay Gould and become sole king of Wall Street. He extended his operations and went into fancy stocks with an eagerness which surprised all his associates. The consequences were that he was loaded in every direction when the shrinkage came, and his wealth disappeared with a rapidity that has rarely been equaled. When, however, a man is loaded with Denver and Rio Grande at par, and unloads at 8, it does not take long to clean him out. How strange it now seems that the worthless bubble was one of his heaviest deals, and that he stuck to it with a reckless determination. Last June he failed, and since then he has been struggling to keep merely a home, but his share in an apartment-house has just been sold, and the man who was reckoned at \$10,000,000 is now almost an object of charity. Such is life in Wall street.

There was a time when he was pointed out in Wall street with the exclamation: "There goes Jim Keene with \$1,000,000 in each pocket." Now, however, the word is: "There goes Jim Keene—all blown in." He has tried to keep up nerve under this collapse, but his face bears the mark of disappointment. He was thin before his troubles began, and this makes his five-foot-nine-inch frame look still taller. His mustache and stubby beard have lost that expression of power that they once seemed to have, and his fiery temperament is abated. There was a time when he was ready for a quarrel at a moment's notice, and when he damned the market or the brokers in the liveliest manner; but when a man's pockets are empty he is generally less boisterous. His day is now over, and he may take his place among the hungry crowd of curstione brokers and guttersnipes. [As indicative of the rapid change of fortunes in Wall Street, it is now announced that Keene has again made an immense stake by shrewd and successful speculation in stocks. By some the amount is placed as high as \$750,000. This is additional evidence that his former prosperity was due not alone to "luck," but that brains and energy have something to do with his success.]

Adams and Emerson.

If John Adams was the progenitor of a line of marked men, all following with unequal paces in his steps, Emerson was the eminent close of a series of men from whom he drew characteristics refined by a long process of selection. Dr. Holmes has touched with skill upon the race and class qualities which found their consummate flower in this last of a line of preachers, and any student of New England life is likely to halt before the interesting problem of Emerson's environment and derivation. John Adams had completed his public life when Emerson was born. The profession which he had refused, because he knew himself made for other things, was still the leading profession, and Emerson, growing up in its traditions, was to let it slip from his shoulders as a cloak when he should stand up under a self-ordination, or if one chooses, under a laying-on of unseen hands. The descent from ministers was something more than a matter of hereditary influence; for Emerson's thought, even when iconoclastic, may fairly be taken as the outcome of that spirit of intellectualism which ministers more than any others had kept in flame in New England. As John Adams was the incarnation of the political New England, so Emerson was the finest product of the free-thinking New England, which had found no subject outside the range of its speculation. The two were both critical men. Adams came to the front in the crisis of political independence; Emerson, in the crisis of religious independence. Theodore Parker was the wind which stormed against the conventionally religious man, and only made him draw his cloak closer about him, while Emerson, shining and smiling, made him loosen his robes and bare himself to the outer air.

The visit of Emerson to England was the return of New England to the mother country in a more emphatic sort than was Hawthorne's. Never does England seem farther away from America than when one is reading English Traits. Below the surface of shrewd observation one may catch sight of the spirit of England driven across the Atlantic two hundred years before, given new environment, set upon the same questions, but bidden ask them in the open air, and getting its answer in such wise as to make everything strange when revisiting its old haunts. The individuality of Emerson, testing and trying England, is sharp enough, if one looks only at the surface, but it is also to receive into a speaker's phrase for a new people.

It is, however, in the attitude of Emerson toward his own countrymen that his personality is most interesting. With all his written and spoken words concerning America—and it is impossible to read his May Day without perceiving how great a relief to him was the return of peace after the separating war—one fails to find evidence of any passionate devotion to his country. The service which John Adams rendered in his loyalty to the nation, which he saw less by imagination than by an heroic, sturdy, realization of the facts of human life about him, was such a service as racked the giver. Emerson, in speaking of the volume of Letters and Social Aims, which Schmidt introduced to the German public, used the expression "village thoughts." A piece of slightly conscious humility must not be taken too gravely, yet the estimate really does partially set off Emerson's defect on this side. He was at home in Concord. Anywhere else he was a stranger. Even Boston was a place to visit, though he gave that city an affection which is embodied in some of his verses. The occasional glimpses which he in his own country serve to deepen the impression which one forms of the purely spectacular shape of the country in Mr. Emerson's vision. He was not indifferent to the struggles going on, and yet they were rather disturbing to his spirit than signs of a life which quickened his own pulse.—March Atlantic.

A Western Idyl.

A rather sad affair took place on Main street the other day. A young lady with her arms full of bundles emerged from a dry-goods store, when one of them fell on the sidewalk, with out her noticing it. Just behind her was a young man, a too-too club young man, who if not polite is not anything—and he quickly stepped forward to pick it up. Now a bundle down in a piece of paper with a dry-goods advertisement on it is apparently as harmless as a mother's prayer or a mother's spanking, and there it lay as guileless as a blue-eyed bulldog asleep in the sun. Just as he stooped to pick it up there was a rustling of the paper, the twist began to come out of the ends, and in another instant an indescribable something—a sort of a cross between a balloon and a devil-fish—flew into the air before his eyes, and a number ten thirty-six-inch-double-jointed-duplex-elliptic-steel-bowed-bustle-inflator-dollar-and-a-half-bald-headed-hoop-skirt with two rooms in it waltzed around and gyrated and opened and shut up and fell on the sidewalk as flat and thin as a boarding-house pie, and the young man straightened himself up, looking as if he wished a forty-ton zephyr would come down from the canyon and sweep him over into the next county; and the young lady came back with a face that resembled an Italian sunset produced by throwing a ripe tomato against a board fence, and she picked up that

MURPHY & BRO.

NEW PRINTS!

NEW GINGHAMS!

NEW SATINES!

NEW PERCALES!

NEW White Goods!

Exquisite Designs and Colorings Now Open

AT MURPHY & BRO.

48 & 50 Limestone.

wire contrivance, and then she went toward the east and he went toward the west. The sun ducked his head behind a cloud to hide a smile, and three or four of the boys who took in the show laid down and laughed and doubled themselves up in a manner that would have made a summer dose of greenapple colic hide its head in shame.—Canton City Mercury.

The Faculty of Wonder.

If you wish to write an essay, or to begin a conversation and are at a loss for something to write or talk about, only write or say "I wonder," and something will be sure to follow. But "show me the man who never wonders, and I will show the man who never thinks," said Voltaire. Asses never wonder, they take everything for granted and seem to be complete fatalists. They receive the end of the path as it were preordained and essential to the harmony of the universe. The intellectual people, those who are not asses, investigate, think, wonder and cease to wonder, but they have no sooner ceased to wonder at one thing than they begin to wonder at another. I am willing to grant that there is nothing new under the sun; but for all that we live in a very wonderful world, and are constantly surrounded by a world of wonders. In fact, everything is wonderful, and the greatest wonder in the world would be to find anything not wonderful. Wondering is the peculiar faculty and privilege of human and intellectual beings. I have said above that asses do not wonder; they have not wit enough. I was going to say that wondering may be applied as a distinctive epithet of the human species, and that Plato might have amended his definition by this addition; but I fear I should be wrong. Plato defined man as a featherless biped, upon which Diogenes, who was what the world calls a wicked wag, stripped the feathers from a poor unfortunate bantam cock, and exultingly exclaimed: "There is Plato's man." Now, if Plato, in order to render his definition more definite, had defined man to be a wondering, featherless biped, Diogenes would still have been down upon him, saying: "Look at Plato's man—a featherless biped, wondering what has become of his feathers!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

That useful instrument, the telegraph, brings us daily news concerning the drunken exploits of a brute named Sullivan. One day he has insulted a lady in a restaurant; the next day "Paddy" Ryan hits him and he hits Paddy; the next day he is in a row in a Boston bar-room. All this is telegraphed 3,000 miles, while facts of national importance are disposed of in a line of ignored altogether.—Astoria (Ore.) Astorian.